

# ***H.W. FOR CLASS-9 DATE 25/07/20***

## ***NCERT Solutions for Class 9 Geography (Social Science) Chapter 1 - India - Size & Location:***

***Note- do these exercises in your notebook..***

***Question 1. Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below.***

***(i) The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through***

***(a) Rajasthan***

***(b) Odisha***

***(c) Chhattisgarh***

***(d) Tripura***

***Answer:***

***(c) Odisha.***

***(ii) The easternmost longitude of India is***

***(a) 97° 25' E***

***(b) 68° 7' E***

***(c) 77° 6' E***

***(d) 82° 32' E***

***Answer:***

***(a) 97° 25' E***

*(iii) Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim have common frontiers with*

*(a) China*

*(b) Bhutan*

*(c) Nepal*

*(d) Myanmar*

*Answer.*

*(c) Nepal*

*(iv) If you intend to visit Kavarati during your summer vacations, which one of the following Union Territories of India you will be going to*

*(a) Puducherry*

*(b) Lakshadweep*

*(c) Andaman and Nicobar*

*(d) Daman and Diu*

*Answer.*

*(c) Lakshadweep*

*(v) My friend hails from a country which does not share land boundary with India. Identify the country.*

*(a) Bhutan*

*(b) Tajikistan*

*(c) Bangladesh*

*(d) Nepal*

*Answer.*

*(b) Tajikistan*



**2. Answer the following questions briefly.**

*(i) Name the group of islands lying in the Arabian Sea.*

*Answer (i):*

*Lakshadweep*

*(ii) Name the countries which are larger than India.*

*Answer (ii):*

*Australia, Russia, Canada, China, USA, Brazil*

*(iii) Which island group of India lies to its south-east?*

*Answer (iii):*

*Andaman and Nicobar islands.*

*(iv) Which island countries are our southern neighbours?*

*Answer (iv):*

*Sri Lanka, Maldives*

**3. The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the west but the watches show the same time. How does this happen?**

*Answer 3:*

*This is because from Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh, there is a time lag of two hours. Hence, time along the Standard Meridian of India (82°30'E) passing through Mirzapur (in Uttar Pradesh) is taken as the standard time for the whole country. The latitudinal extent influences the duration of day and night, as one moves from south to north.*

**4. The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance. Why?**

*Answer 4:*

*The Indian landmass has a central location between the East and West Asia. India is a southward extension of the Asian continent. The trans-Indian Ocean routes, which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia, provide a strategic central location to India. The Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, thus helping India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast.*

*No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has and indeed, it is India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean, which justifies the naming of an Ocean after it.*

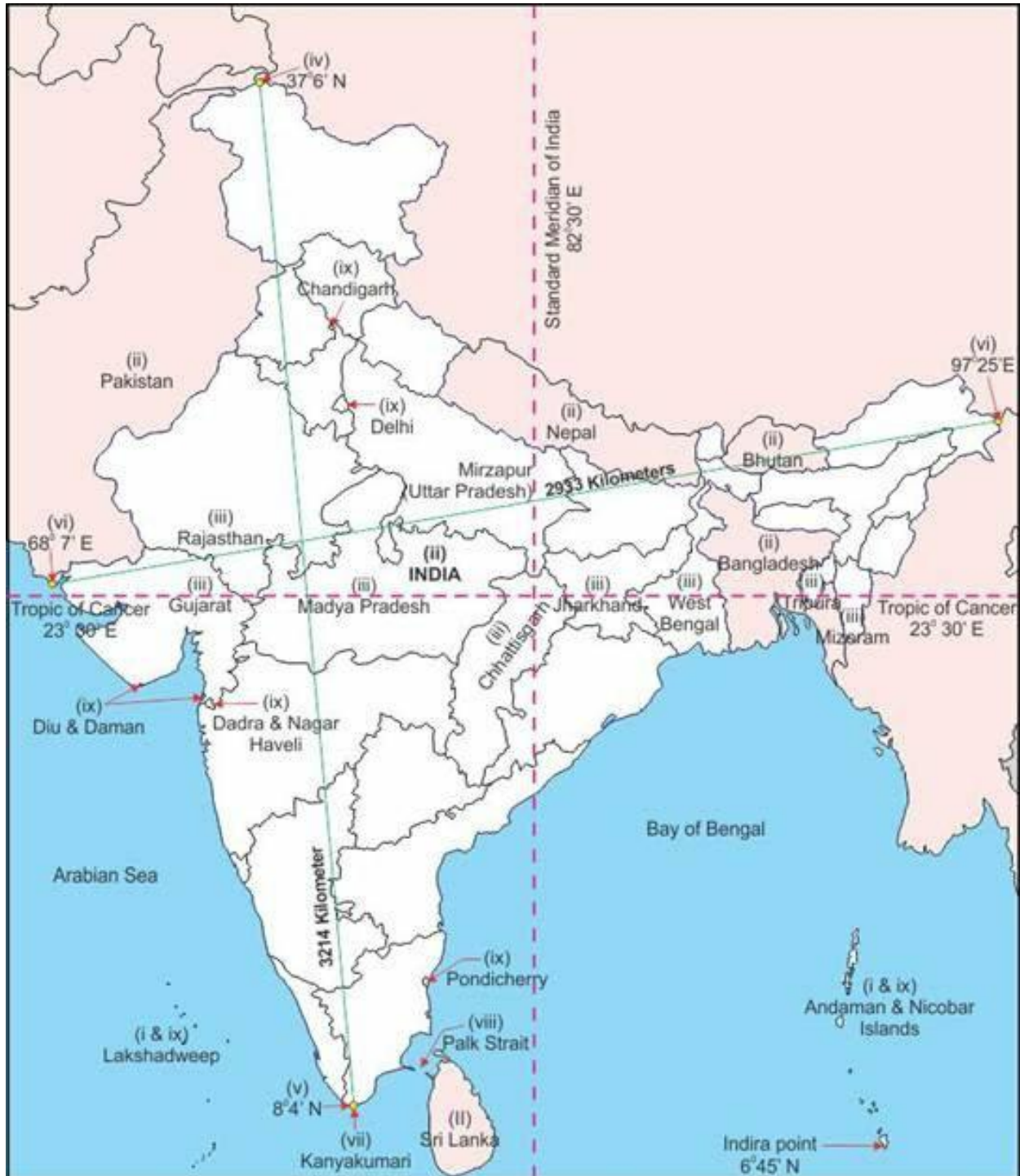
## **5. MAP SKILLS**

### **MAP SKILLS**

1. Identify the following with the help of map reading.
  - (i) The island groups of India lying in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal.
  - (ii) The countries constituting Indian subcontinent.
  - (iii) The States through which the Tropic of Cancer passes.
  - (iv) The northernmost latitude in degrees.
  - (v) The southernmost latitude of the Indian mainland in degrees.
  - (vi) The eastern and the western-most longitude in degrees.
  - (vii) The place situated on the three seas.
  - (viii) The strait separating Sri Lanka from India.
  - (ix) The Union Territories of India.

## Answers

*observe the map Carefully all answers are given in map*



ENG.Homework(25/7/20)

Note: Find poetice devices of this poem and note it down in your fair copy properly as instructed before.

Poem:2 Wind

Wind, come softly-----fun at weaklings.

Explanation-

The poet is talking to the wind. He asks the wind to come softly. So, he is saying that the wind should not be very strong, loud. It should be soft and subtle. Then he says that the wind is very powerful it is destructive, it breaks the shutters of windows and scatters the papers. When the wind is very powerful, all the books which are kept on the shelf fall down. So here, the poet is describing the power of the wind. Then he says to the wind to look at the destruction that it had done. Whenever there is a strong wind all the thing that are weak, like small plants, tiny children, etc., they all get scared and they can even fall and get hurt. We can say that in the initial part of the poem, the poet is referring to wind as a young child. He is saying that it should come softly just like a small child does. In the later part, we come to know that the wind is destructive just like a youth. Just like a young boy or a young girl who is full of energy, violence and destruction.



Frail crumbling-----crumbling hearts.

Explanation:-Here, the word 'Crumbling' is repeated so many times to lay stress that everything crumbles in the face of a strong wind. So, the writer is saying that when wind is very powerful, it is very strong, it leads to breakage of everything. Houses which are weak, fall, doors which are weak fall, the beams on which the roof of the buildings are supported, they also fall, all the wooden structures fall, all bodies of people fall, animals, lives, hearts. So, he is saying that everything crumbles. Everything that is weak reacts by falling down and breaking in the face of adversity. So, the poet is saying that whenever a weak person faces any adversity or challenge in life he breaks down and falls.

The wind god winnows and crushes them all.

Explanation:-

The poet is addressing to wind as 'wind god', and he is saying that the powerful god of wind winnows, that means he sifts all the people and those people who are weak fall down and get crushed. So here, a comparison is made between wheat and people. Just like we winnow the wheat to separate the grain from chaff, the wind god separates the strong people from the weak people. When there is a strong wind, all the things that are weak fall and get



crushed.

He won't do what you tell him-----will be friends with us.

Explanation:-The poet wants us to make friends with the wind i.e. the adversities in our lives.He says that the problems will not listen to us. They will come, so we should be prepared. In preparation,we should build strong homes and close the doors of our house firmly so that the wind cannot get into. And then he says that we should also make our bodies strong and hearts firm to face these challenges. And then once we are strong enough all the challenges will be like friends. We will not feel that they are troublesome.

The wind blows out weak fires-----praise him every day.

Explanation:-The poet has kept the wind on a pedestal. He is comparing the wind to god. He says that wind is god and we praise wind every day. He adds that everything that is weak gets finished off in the face of the strong wind. And all the things that are strong, flourish and grow to become stronger. He is giving us a very important message, that we should not feel bad that we are facing so many challenges and adversities in life. We should make our self physically and mentally strong to face these





challenges. And once we are strong enough, we will overcome the challenges, we will become friends with them and then we will be happy that we had these challenges in our life because they help us become stronger and better.

# ***MATHS***

***1)solve all the example of ncert of chapter volume surface and area***

***2)solve all the exercise of ncert of chapter volume surface and area***